Jeremiah 23, 22,

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16, 1857.

Official dispatches recently received warrant the belief that Brigham Young has fled from Utah, as it is known he was in treaty with the Indians for safe conduct through their country. Ex-Justice Drummond has arrived here for consultation on the affairs of the

Territory.
Past-Assistant Surgeon Horner of the Navy has re-

Past Assistant Saigness of the Assistant Saigned his office.
Dispatches received here state that the health of Senator Butler of South Carolina is very procarious, and that his death is daily expected.

The Secretary of War to-day examined the hids made for materials and construction of the Washington aqueduct. The awards will be announced probable on Tuesday.

bly on Tuesday.

Walter N. Halderman has been appointed Surveyor at Louisville, vice English, removed. Edward S. Hough has been reappointed Collector at Alexandria, Yhginia.

Virginia.
Senator Wilson is here en route for Kansas.
The cases of Capt. Inman and Lieuts. Bartlett and
Thornton are still under consideration before the several Courts of Inquiry. To-day Commodore Kearney
and Commander Whittle were examined on behalf of
Capt. Iuman, and Lieuts. Simms and Gipson were recalled against both Thornton and Bartlett. Nothing
of improvement was elicted. Toucey is contemplating ordering ad-

Secretary Toucey is contemporated Special ditional Courts.

Dr. Esra Parmenter has been appointed Special Inspector of Drugs and Medicines, at Boston, vice Joseph H. Smith, removed.

The salararies of the Superintendents of the Wagon Roads are fixed at \$3,080 per annum; those of the Disbursing Agents and Engineers at \$2,000, and those of the Physicians at \$1,500.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May, 14, 1857.

Advices from the City of Mexico of May I, state that Col. Crabbe's California fillibuster party had been attacked at Coborea by the Mexican troops and forced to surrender at discretion. The prisoners, sixty in number, including Col. Crabbe, were all to be shot. FROM MEXICO.

At a meeting held last evening in the City Hall here to devise means for the relief of the destitute people of Northern Michigan, a citizen of Gratiot county was present and stated that his wife and three children had died of starvation. He gave a gloomy account of the suffering in that region, and said people were dying for the want of the most common food. The meeting decided to raise \$5,000 in the city to purchase provisions with, \$1,000 of which was subscribed in the Hall.

LATER FROM NASSAU. CHARLESTON, Friday, May 15, 1857.

We have Nassau dates of the 8th inst. The brig
Alma, from New-York, arrived there on the 29th ult.,
and the American ship Tarolints, from New-York for
New-Orieans, put in there on the 6th inst. in distress.
CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 16, 1857.

The British schooner Eveline has arrived here with

The British schooner Eveline has arrived here with Nassau dates to the 10th inst. She brought as a pas-senger. Sir Alexander Bannerman, the newly-ap-pointed Governor of Newfoundland.

TANNERY BURNED AT OWEGO.

OWEGO. N. Y., Saturday, May 16, 4857.

The tannery in this place, owned by Messrs. Howe & Lincoin, at Newark Valley. N. Y., was burned to the ground to-day. From two to three thousand sides of leather were in the lofts, none of which were saved. The green stock in the yards was all saved. The total loss is estimated at \$40,000. The stock was mostly owned by warding in the yards was all saved. TANNERY BURNED AT OWEGO. mostly owned by parties in New-York and Boston Messrs. Howe & Lincoln are insured for \$15,000, and will rebuild the tannery.

THE OHIO RIVER. CINCINATI, Saturday, May 16, 1857.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is falling. It now measures eleven feet. Weather mild.

LAKE NAVIGATION. LAKE NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 16, 1857.

We have fine weather to-day, with a light wind from the west. The steamer Western World arrived here last night from Detroit. The steamer l'lymouth Rock is advertised to leave here at 3 o'clock this afterneon for Detroit, although there is a good deal of ice in the Lake yet.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON. Boston, Saturday, May 9, 1857.

The Imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending May 15, were as follows:

Dry Goods	# 28.081 Raisis	as, Oranges	and
Copper Sheeting. Hides and Sains. Flab. Sperm and Whale Oil. Sugar. Molasses. Coffee.	20,594 Let 91,242 Jute. 25,400 Lines 56,730 Saltp 271,450 Gunn 104,001 Madd 65,513 Wool	edterter	#36 554 81,217 134,387 21,893 81,122 51,567 46,534
Total	TOther	BILICION	

IOWA ELECTION.

As the Trout fishing season is "about these days" it may be well to remind the fishermen, that a law passed by the Legislature last Winter, prohibits the taking of trout in any of the inland public waters of the State, with net, seine, wire, basket, spear, trap or any other device whatsoever, except the good ortho dox old method of Izaak Walton, viz.: a hook and a line. Penalty, \$25.

POOTING UP .- The annual receipts of the more in

portant Societies are reporte	1855.	1836.	1857.
American libie Spriety		\$393,317	# 111,805
American Tract Sheiely	413,174	415,606	427,363
Am, B. C. of Foreign Missions	154, 232	*150,700	†507.31B
Pres. Board of Foreign Missions.	181,074	201,937	243,768
Am. Home M wion Society	180 137	193,543	178,000
Am. and Foreign Chris. Union	63,067	65,500	70.290
Am and Foreign Bible Society.	46,034	105,613	45,000
Am, Baptist Home Miss. Society	64,345	51,541	44,507
Am. Anti-Slavery Society	18,000	18,000	33,000
Ladies' Home Mission Society .	18,000	9.357	37, 337
N. Y. State Colonization Society	17,571	18,093	(35,33)
Female Guardian Society	20,133	27,925	30,373
N. Y. Sunday School Union	\$18,000	210,000	15.538
Seamen's Friend Seclety	22,845	22,283	27,520
Peace Five Points Mission	20,000	30,000	20,030
American Abolition Society	14,000	15,000	6.546
Young Men's Christian Associa.			5,947
Female Magdalen Society	0.348	23,000	3,334
Am. Congregational Union	****	7,000	2.945
Infrmary for Women and Chil-		10000000	
dren (new Society)	10000000		5,000
American Temperance Union	2,430	1.557	2,004
Society for Annihimating the Con-			
dition of the Jews	17,000	7,1190	\$10,000
Children's Alal Society	9,659	10,164	11,142
Systematic Beneficence Society.	(tiew)	1110	1,142
Soc. for Ed. of Colored Children		1000	630

\$1.565,780 \$1.756,672 \$1.971.80 Total

FROM BYENUDA .- The brig Quadruple, at this port, brings Hamilton, Bermuda advices of May 5two or three days later, but there is no news of in

Arrived at Hamilton May 4, bark Spartan, Cook from balling crisiser briss Fonguin, Ingham, from New York Was to and Palven her returns,
Subset teh, brigs Hope and Devoushire, for Baltimure. VOTERS IN OUTGO.—The Legislature of Ohio has made as imperiant change in the election law. There days residence in the county and twenty days in the

The Troy Times says the yield of shad between Troy and Albany has been much larger, and of better quality, during the precent season than in former years.

FROM HONDERAS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

OMOA, March, 31, 1857.

The information concerning the political state of Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala, which I communicated to you in a letter written five days ago at Balize, is correborated, with some additional details, by letters from the interior lately received here, by a traveler who rode into town on his mule while I was landing, and in whom I had the good luck to recognize an old acquaintance from other parts of the world, an impartial observer, and and a gentleman of an entirely reliable character. According to both sources of information, Gua-According to both sources of information, Gua-temals, Honduras and Salvador have given up the war against Walker. Of the army of Gua-temala, which had consisted of 2,500 under Gen. Savala, only a very small number have returned, among them the General, severely wounded. In Salvador, the party opposed to the war had forced the Government to draw back its troops from Nica-ragua. A revolution had been threatening in that State for some time: said in Honduras, too matters are said to be about to take a turn. A complete rupture has taken place in that State between the temporal and the spiritual authorities, by which the Bishop has been induced to leave the country and take refuge in Guatemala. Salvador, moreove going to war with Guatemala. Thus the coalition

against Walker is entirely dissolved.
Such is the latest report from the interior which has been received here by letter, and the merit of which you will be more able to judge than I am.
The traveler mentioned above is unacquainted with
these particulars. He states, however, that public
opinion is strengly growing in favor of Walker and the "Americanos" in general—the common people as well as men of wealth and higher standing in society especially the merchants, agreeing in the conviction that the everlasting revolutions of Central America made by ambitious and greedy Generals, can only be ended by foreign intervention—that they have long since become too intolerable for that interven tion to appear as an evil, and that it must com from the United States.

In general, my friend tells me that public opinio

in Honduras is very much in favor of foreign immi-gration. This, from different quarters, is preparing to pour into the country as soon as better co cations than those now existing shall be opened. gentleman connected with Victor Considerant has lately been through the country, and speaks in the highest terms of the beauty, the healthness and the natural wealth of it, but not in similar terms of its roads, its habitations and its inhabitants. Without roads, its nativations and its inhabitants the railroad, very little is to be expected from colonization; with the railroad, Honduras will fill up as rapidly as any State or Territory in the United States; and indeed I have the serious conviction that none of the States and Territories of the Union, advantages than Honduras and other adjoining parts of Central America. This is to be brought into account in comparing the Honduras Railroad project with the merits of the Panama or the Tehuantepec routes, both of which will always remain mere lines of transit, while the execution of the Honduras Railway will soon give to the world a new territory filled with settlers from Europe, and will find a ve essential part of its reward in a frequency inde-pendent of California travelers. It is really a pit, that the project still seems to be so far from real

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Correspondence of The Detroit Dally Tribune.

Correspondence of The Detroit Dally Tribuns.

DETOUR, May 4, 1857.

There are now at the pier in front of my window the steamers North Star, Iron City and Mineral Rock, all bound for Lake Superior. The Iron City, of Cleveland, Capt. J. E. Turner, was the first to arrive, and as this is her first appearance in these waters, I should not neglect to say that she is one of the finest propellers on the lakes. She is new, commodious and fast, and is fitted up in best steambeat style. She left Detroit on the 25th ult. and made the distance, 300 miles, in 25 hours running time.

There was no ice to be seen along the route. The mouth of the St. Mary's river, for several miles above the light-house, was all clear of ice, as it has been for a month past; but off in the distance, toward the Bruce Mine, and in the steambeat channel, could be seen a line of white ice, which proved to be a strong barrier to the steamer's further progress. After leaving several passengers and some freight here, the Iron City tried it in several places, but the ice was strong and unmoved, and she could not break her way through it. Capt. Turker went up again on Saturday morning, and unmoved, and she could not break her way through
it. Capt. Turser went up again on Saturday morning,
May 2, but could do no better than before. The same
day the Mineral Rock and North Starcame in, crowded
with passengers and freight; the first made an effort
to reach the Bruce Mine, but, after several trials,
Capt. Frazer had to give it up and return.
Several citizens of Saut Ste Marie started over the
ice for home Saturday, and although they will be
likely to have a wet and cold walk, they will most

likely to have a wet and cold walk, they will most probably reach there several days in advance of the "Water wagons." It is thought by those best acquainted "in these parts" that boats will not get through St. Mary's River, to say nothing of Lake Superior, for two weeks. In the mean time, the steam-ers lie tied up around the new Detour pier—the passen-gers taking it, as detained travelers take it world over, gers taking it, as detained travelers take it world over, some impatiently, some coolly, and some fastly. Those having guns are hunting for plover, with great success, and for ducks and wickedly for robin and blackbirds, which made their appearance, for the first time this season, on the first day of May. Those having no guns are sailing around Frying Pan Island and up and down the benatiful and broad river, in those unique crafts known all the lakes over as Mackinac boats.

The 2d of May was pleasant, sunny and warm, and the belies from the boats, and the birds from the South were both out singing in the evergreen groves

the belies from the boats, and the birds from the South were both out singing in the evergreen groves tegether. All the steamers to and from Lake Superior touch at this point, and it is likely there will be a steamer soon put on between Mackinac and Detour, and if there should be a Collingwood line, this will be the connecting point with Lake Superior boats. In that case, passengers and freight can leave Chicago and Collingwood almost every day for Lake Superior, and as there will be equal to a daily line of steamers between Cleveland and Lake Superior, there would be but little or no detention at Detour.

DR. ROSS AND THE NEW SCHOOL

As the New School General Assembly is soon to meet in Cleveland, the following scrap of history may be of interest, taken from an article in The Chicago Congregational Herald, written by the Rev. Asa Turner, of Denmark, Iowa, and bearing his signature:
"Dn. Ross, —I wish also to state an incident in the life, of Dr. Ross, the great slavery defender in the last New School General Assembly. It was related to me by the late Dr. Nelson.

"The Dector's mother was his father's slave. But instead of selling his children as many staveholders do, he liberated the mother and her children and left them his property. There were two brothers. The oldest, as he came up to manhood, attended a party one From The Cleveland Leader

his property. There were two brothers. The oldest, as he came up to manhood, attended a party one evening. A young buck asked him what gave him a position in the society of gentlemen. He pulled out a purse of gold, and, holding it up, said, 'this gave me admittance.' 'No,' replied the questioner, 'gold caunct give you a right to the society of gentlemen. Your blood is not pure.' This was a deadly blow. He could no lenger live under the reproaches of mortified pride. He went out, took a pistol, and shot himself. Frederick, the younger son, made his way into Temessee, there became hopefully pious, and is now the great

there became hopefully pious, and is now the great DE, Ross."

The father of Dr. Ross, after having added to the erime, of helding the Dector's mother as a slave, that of crusing her to become the mother of his children, should receive the credit of liberating them and giving of crusing her to accome the monter of machining should receive the credit of liberating them and giving them his property. But suppose he had not emancipated them. What would be the Doctor's present position, if so long living, under this changed state of things? Would he not, in all probability, be enjoying the precious been of slavery, with all its concomitants, robbed of his manhood, his intellect blotted out, as a superfluity from the band of his mather, classed with the benefit of the plantation, and subject to sale any eaven the auction-block? If the reading of God's word, and the exercise of a cultivated common sense as to its teachings, were compatible with such an experience, our opinion is, the Doctor would find very lew arguments its support of the position he saw seems so prond to advecte—that the Bible sauctions slavery. Better for the cause of Christ that the latter had been his condition than that he should be allowed to excit a leading influence to bring the principles and practice of m important a branch of the Church as the New School Assembly is, to his demorralizing standard of 200 for the tother was admit that what has been to him.

Will get Dr. Res admit that what has been to him n unspeckable blessing, to-wit: enancipation by his rester, with the means of a comfortable support and education for the time being, would be an equally great birshing to every other slave? And if so, how can be, now being free, turn his back upon his brethren, and with the beet of oppression grind them into

dust, and then hope to stand acquitted before the bar of Him, who judges not according to the appearance but according to the state of the heart?

EFFECT OF ABOLISHING THE GALLOWS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In a recent number of THE DAILY TRIBUNG ! noticed a statement, emanating from the Secretary of that State of Rhode Island, in regard to capital paishment in that State. He stated that there had been two convictions since the abolition of the gatlows. If I am not mistaken, the persons convicted were in jail awaiting their trial for murder when the law abolishawaiting their trial for murder when the law abolish-ing capital punishment was passed. The murder was committed a year and a half previous to conviction, and more than a year previous to the passage of the act. At that time five or six persons were awaiting

The community can judge better of the effects of the present law when they have all the facts, which the statement of the Secretary seems not to have

Philadelphia May 13 1857

MISAPPREHENSION IN REGARD TO THE REJECTION OF THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.—It is time that the public mind was set right in regard to the real facts the public mind was set right in regard to the real facts connected with this affair. It is supposed that the British Government rejected the Treaty on account of the amendments made by the Senate of the United States. This is a total error. On the contrary, the British Government accepted all the amendments of the Senate, though with some reluctance, as may be supposed when their nature and bearing are properly looked at; but such was the desire of her Majesty's Ministers to settle the entire question in regard to Central America, that they unanimously resolved to waive all minor considerations for the sake of securing the great healing measure itself.

all minor considerations for the sake of securing the great healing measure itself.

But the difficulty of the case was here: The ratification of a previous treaty made between Great Britania and Honduras was not received, and the last article of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty had reference to that of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty had reference to that treaty. England ceded to Honduras the Bay Islands-Ruatan, and the others of the group—upon condition that Honduras guaranteed liberty, trial by jury, &c., to the people of those islands, and also engaged to make a provision for the Mosquito Indians. Upon these considerations England ceded, or was ready to cede, those islands, and also, subsequently, to make the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty with the United States. The conditions of the first treaty, to a certain extent, carried themselves into the second, and the failure of the one involved the suspension of the other.

We repeat them, that the amendments of the Senate were not the cause of the present difficulty, as England accepted them all as felly as the Irishman did the thirty-nine articles.

ty-nine articles.

We will go a step further, and declare it as our be We will go a step tune.

lief that, should the ratification of the Honduras treaty

come in now, Lord Napier would not hesitate one moment in proposing the Dallas-Clarendon treaty over ment in proposing the Dallas-Clarendon treaty over again to the Ametican Government. These facts our readers may rely on. [Anglo-Saxon.

THE NEW PERIODICAL COMET .- By the assistance THE NEW PERIODICAL COMET.—By the assistance of C. W. Tuttle, Esg., late assistant at the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard University, now resident in this city, we were able to see this comet on Friday last with Mr. Greenough's achromatic telescope, notwithstanding the brilliancy of the full moon and the strong twilight prevailing at that time. It was more satisfactorily seen on Saturday night with the same instrument. At that time it was on the confines of the circumpolar constellation Cameleopard, near Ursa Major. It exhibited a round, nebulous mass of light, slightly concentrated, of about two minutes of are in diameter. Its excessive faintness on both occasious was owing to the united effects of the full moon and strong twilight. There being no known star within the

was owing to the united effects of the full moon and strong twilight. There being no known star within the reach of the annular micrometer, its position could only approximately be determined.

The elements of this comet resemble those of the cemets of 1532 and 1661, and if they are identical, then this comet has continued to revolve around the sun once in every ten years since, unseen by human eye till the 25th of February, 1846, when it was discovered to Besser. The dimensions of its orbit are now well by Brorsen. The dimensions of its orbit are now well ascertained. Its aphelion is beyond the orbit of Jupiter by more than thirty-six millions of miles. At its perihelion it was just within the orbit of Venus. The comet's geocentric motion, at this time, is mostly in right ascension, being upward of fifteen minutes of time daily from west to east. On the 23d instant it will be near the bright star Beta Urse Majoris. It was nearest the earth on the 8th instant, being then about twenty millions of miles distant. It is now receding from us, and will not be visible to the naked eye durfrom us, and will not be visible to the naked eye dur-ing its present apparition. This is the comet the Europeans anneunced would strike the earth in June But in America it has been confounded with the great comet of 1566, which has not yet appeared. The return of this comet, according to prediction, may be regarded as another of the brilliant series of astronomical triumphs. [Newburyport Heraid.]

PROGRESS OF LIBERIA.—There is much in the present aspect of Liberia to interest our citizens. The people of that young Commonwealth are nobly exerting their powers to render it permanent and prosperous. One of these is the provision of the Liberian Legislature, at its recent session, for a National Fair to be held at Monrovia, next December. Five hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose. Respecting the fair, President Benson, in a letter just received in this city, thus speaks of the undertaking:

"You will perceive in The Liberto Herald, that the

Legislature, among other things, have provided for the holding of a National Fair in this city about the middle of December next, the time of the session of the Legislature. I anticipate its being a great, interesting and encouraging time in the history of Liberia. I hope every citizen of influence will take interest in it, and will give it every possible encouragement. In and will give it every possible encouragement. In order to give it what encouragement I can, I intend to compete for two or three premiums. Should I live to see it closed, I will send you a published account of the proceedings and premiums awarded, &c. Perhaps some of our friends in the United States will be dis-posed to add to the stock of premiums the Government proposes awarding: something in the shape of medals would be a very acceptable addition to our stock.

DEATH FROM TAKING POISON USED IN THE MAN-DEATH FRON TAKES THE STATE OF BRANDY.—At about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wright, liquor manufacturer at Brampton, left the store for the store of manufacturing a quantity of brandy figuor manufacturer at Brampton, left the store sore the purpose of manufacturing a quantity of brandy from raw spirits. He took with him a preparation used for that purpose, by some called essence of wine, and by others essence of brandy. The preparation was placed on the table in the warehouse, and the deceased (Mr. Merris), after preparing a partion of the liquor returned to the store and took a glass of ale with some friends from Toronto. He had searcely ale with some friends from Toronto. He had searcely returned to his former occupation more than five meantes before the porter ran into the store in great alarm exclaiming, "Mr. Morris has been tasting the "essence of brandy and it has killed him." On those present running to the spot, it was found that the report was too true; the sufferer had inadvertently tasted a few drops of the drug, which is nearly allied to prassic acid, and instant death was the consequence of the unhappy mistake. An inquest was held in the afterneon, but the verdict of the Jury was not given at the time the cars left Brampton. Mr. Morris was a very well educated young man, of highly respectable family in Glovcestershire, England. [Toronto Colonist.

DEATH FROM THE POWER OF IMAGISATION.—A

family in Gloucestershire, England. [Toronto Colonist. Death from the Power of Imagisation.—A story is told in a late number of Naucelle Zestung of a physician who tried an experiment on a criminal empitally condensed, illustrating the power of imagination. The man was permitted to see a dog bleed to death, and to observe all the symptoms of failing life as detailed by the physician, till the moment of the animal's death. Immediately after, the criminal's eyes were bendaged, and his arm pierced with a lancet, though no vein was opened. The physician went on describing the same symptoms witnessed in the dog's case, and finally pronounced the words. "Now he is dying." The man did really expire under these operations, aithough he had not lost a table-spoonful of blood.

Disastracts Hall-Storm.—We learn by passenge's

DISASTROUS HALL-STORM .- We learn by passenge a by from Richmond, Ird., yesterday, that the heavi-cet hall-storm ever experienced in that section of the country passed over Richmond on Thursday evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock. The stones were as large as between 4 and 5 o clock. The stones were as large as a hen's egg, smashing windows, breaking trees, &c. The following houses were riddled: Dally's house, rear the depet; Burbeck & Bro.'s bookstore, Bargi's tin and stove store, Stevens's lewelry store, Huntingdon and the Mansion House. Dolman's grocery store, Tulledge's grocery store, John Hutton's residence, Ger's Retreat (a number of his fine fruit trees were cut and seriously injured); John Connelly's green-house, where were broken over 3,000 panes of glass and a large number of plants injured; and McVicker's boarding house. Mr. George Barnet was struck samples. where were broken over 3.300 panes of glass and a large number of plants injured; and McVicker's board-ing-house. Mr. George Barnet was struck senseless by one of the stones. [Cincinnati Gazette, 16th. Drain or Bishop Gartin.—The Right Rev. Dr.

Gaulin, Bishop of Kingston, died at Sa. Philomene, rear Montreal, on the 8th of May, in the 70th year of his age and the Edd of his episcopate.

DEATH OF JUDGE COCK, OF KENTICKY.—Hon. G. B. Cock, who last year was elected, after a very warm

E. Cock, who last year was elected, after a very warm centest, Judge of the Circuit Court in that District, over his Krow Nothing compatition in that ver his Krow Nothing competitor, died at lence in Princton, Ky., on Friday night last. FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.—At Brentsville, Prince William County, Va. on Wednesday of last week, the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sinclair, for the murder of Hewett, in that teamty about two years since, found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

reveral availlaries which have reported, about \$2, making 156 in all.

The number receiving assistance at the beginning of the first the year is, from this Society, 75, and from its auxiliaries about \$3, the total being 111.

The returns from the availlaries in regard to the state of their respective treasuries are not yet sufficiently complete to be presented in this statement.

The finds of this Society, received from all sources, during the \$510 ker \$61, and the disturnments, to \$11,103 k2-of which \$3,740 have been gaid in appropriations to the young mea under parronage, the appropriation to each being \$25 the quarter, or \$100 the year, then to each being \$25 the quarter, or \$100 the year, on the 1st day of the present month, was more than \$400 in da Mr.

The office of the Society is at No. 44 Bible House, Axtor Place, where constitutes to sid in extinguishing this leak, sadin

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

A SERMON BY GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

was the business of the church especially to care for the peor, and to raise them up. Where were they? Was there a nation under heaven that had one-tenth part of the number that our nation had? Never in any ege or place was there such opportunity for the churches to meet their high and giorious responsibilities. But they had taken the part of the oppressor. They had shut out the slave from their consideration, and, not only the slave, but the free man, if guilty of a skin more dusky than their own. They had said, Put it away; it is abolitionism; avoid it as the pestilence. They might, week after week, and year after year, have insisted on emancipation. But they had not done it. And now, after this delay and dereliction, was it not the more their duty to proclaim from the pulpit the thunders of God's word against this iniquity. The ministers were clothed with

pulpit the thunders of God's word against this iniquity. The ministers were clothed with His authority for such a work, and the sepulchure of the dead Hebrew nation then were demunciations which broke upon us as if they were launched at the prophets of this age. They forbade silence, they compelled an outcry. It was amazing that the ministers of God's Word could keep back. This daubing of men's sins was no less terrible now than in the days of Jeremiah. Where should men look for light if not to the church and the minister? That sudden blaze of trenulcus and living light which flashed up once a year over the dome of St. Peter's, was a counterpart of the light of the church which should flash forth, flooding the world with celestial illumination at such

of the light of the church which should flash forth, flooding the world with celestial illumination at such a tyranny as this. The effect of this insultion of the church was to render men nervously conservative of evil for fear of change. The ministry were ordained to declare God's Word, and they could not do their duty unless they spoke against all unrighteous law and the sintuiness of obedience to it. Every year that such a wrong was not righted, it became more difficult, and more tremendous. The nation's interests were built upon a volcane, the sufficiency of

cult, and more tremendous. The nation's interests were built upon a volcano, the suffocation of justice; it was charged with God's wrath and could scatter an empire as easily as a warchouse. No matter how many benevoient societies held stock in it—no matter it Baxter, or even Paul himself, had a country seat there—all must go. There was no barrier against eternal justice. No dams could protect against it. Corporations counting on private sluiceways for their protection must fall with the rest. And God's time was coming. We need not dream of being engaged in God's missionary work that was to save the needy. When a nation took the babes of four millions of people and stole them from their parents, it could not play the hypocrite with God. It was a greater confusion of piety and delusion than the world had ever seen to uphoid Slavery in America and denounce it in Africa. Never was so mai and monstrous a mistake made among mankind. The

monstrous a mistake made among mankind. The masses were first coming to the conclusion that no law was to be obeyed which was not right. Wrong

were to be bombarded. It was our advanger, our fortification, and we are bound to make every em-brasure flash with God's fire upon a nation in arms against God. There were those whose religion seemed to consist in self-comfort. Let those who remonstrated against preaching upon Slavery think upon the judg-ment day, and the command—" Remember them that

against preaching apon and—"Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them."

In conclusion, Dr. Cheever trenewed his appeal in behalf of the colored school in Wasnington, and a col-lection was taken up in aid of it. Since his last ser-mon, he had seen the letter of the Mayor of the capital of our country, in which he demanded the suppression

CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

SERMON OF PROF. RUNTINGTON.

Last evening the Rev. EZRA A. HUSTINGTON, D. D.

Professor in Auburn Theological Seminary, preached

be anniversary sermon of the Central American Eca-

cation Society in the Rev. Dr. Adams's church, corner

f Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The

scious church was well but not uncomfortably filled. The exercises were opened by an anthem, after which a portion of Scriptures was read and a hymn was sung. The Rev. Dr. Owrs then offered up an a propriate mayer, imploring the blessing of God upon the So-

The Secretary, the Rev. Mr. LEWIS, read the fol-

The Secretary, the Rev. Mr. LEWIS, reast the tol-wing abstract of the annual report: The object of this Society is to render percuriary sesistance to ear and pleas youth who are striving to obtain an education to epure the meeters for the ministry of the Gospet Buring the year which closed with the 8th of April last—the large the year which closed with the 8th of April last—the nuty which year of the Saciety's existence—the whole number ity which year of the Saciety's existence—the whole number ity which year of the Saciety's existence—the whole number ity which year of the Saciety's existence—the whole number ity which year of the Saciety's existence—the whole number ity which was a sufficient to the saciety of the saciety of the existence of the saciety of the saciety of the saciety of the existence of the saciety of the saciety of the saciety of the control of the saciety of the saciety of the saciety of the control of the saciety of the control of the saciety of

carrying on the operations of the Society, will be thankfully re-Prof. Hestisatos was introduced to the audience, and announced his text, which was the fourteenth verse of the tenth chapter of Remans—"How shall they beheve in whom they have not beard, and how "shall they heave without a preacher?" The reverend gentle man, in his introductory observations, said that it was remetimes proper to take great traits out of the places assigned to them, where A sermon was preached by Dr. Cheever last evening on the duty of the Church and the Ministry in the United States in regard to the iniquity of Slavery, and it was remetimes proper to take great traths out of the places assigned to them, where, for scientific or philosophical purposes, they were encased fike min-crals in a cabinet, to carry them back to their original positions, for the purpose of seeing how they looked in their homely garb. He would, on that occasion, at-tempt to trace out the historical relations of preaching and the prescher to the Gospel and Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. Such an attempt, with the divine blessing, might enlarge their views of the importance of the Christian ministry, while it might also lead to some considerations not inappropriate to the occasion, but perfectly adapted to confirm their confidence in the great usefulness of the cause which they had assemthe education and protection of the African race, from Dr. Cheever said that as his enemies had given him the ear of the nation, by the blessings of God's grace he meant to use it. There was no duty greater that this of the Church towards the nation in reference to Slavery. This duty could not be peformed by dead resolutions, which were but a convenient anodyne. A sagacions American abroad had used his diploma but perfectly adapted to confirm their confidence in the great usefulness of the cause which they had assem-bled to advocate. The Speaker then gave a lucid and instead of a passport, and it being a grand looking great usefulness of the cause which they had assembled to advocate. The Speaker then gave a lucid and detailed narrative of the career and preaching of our Saviour while on earth, from its commencement to its glorious termination. The Pharisees only felt the effect of Christ's preaching as any audience would be charmed by the eloquence of an orator. The great Preacher of the Gospel was accurately described by his great Forerunner. He "laid the ax at the roet "of the tree." His first disciples only saw through a dark glass, but they treasured up the words of their Lord and Master, though not understood, firmly believing that their future import would be seen and felt. He unfolded great truths one by one, and left them sorrowful indeed, but eminently prepared to have their sorrow turned into joy, by the promised Comforter, who should bring all his sayings to their remembrance. Instead of his bodily, mediate, and temporal presence he should impart to them his spiritual, immediate and indwelling presence to be with them always. A great intellect could admire the Sermon on the Mount, but it required a sanctified heart to enjoy the Communion discourse. Any rigid moralist could adapt the tone of that sermon to his own experience, but it document it was received. Resolutions were as false a pretense as this. Nothing but Divine truth and its a preferee as this. Nothing but Divine truth and its application by the force of divine truth preached by the ministry of God could do the duty of the Church toward the nation in this respect. For this the ministry was ordained and was to be supported, and for this the Sabbath was instituted to stem this torrent of reigning rampant iniquity. The duty of the Church was to keep the avaricious motives which were avowed to come of the convents of slavery. God would not keep the avaricious motives which were avowed by some of the opponents of slavery. God would not permit that, forgetting principle, we should wait for the avarice of men who saw their fields wasted and the grass growing in their streets, to persuade them to emancipation. The spirit by the word convinces not by appeals to men's selfishness, but their consciences. The word of God applied to the conscience was his chosen way of producing repentance. There might be cases which, where guilt had grown into the national business, religion and law, the uproar of its downfall would be tremendous. Who would speak against it? Not the politicians; they had nothing to do with con-science; God's word alone spoke to that. No nation had any conscience except as the conscience could be reached only through the pulpit and on the Sabbath. Slavery never could have grown to its present gigantic Mount, but it required a sanctified heart to enjoy the Communion discourse. Any rigid moralist could adapt the tone of that sermon to his own experience, but it must be an experienced Christian who could appreciate the Savior's discourse to his disciples at the table. The preachers whom the Great Preacher commissioned were everywhere the harbingers of the Church. The first advocates of the Gospel found themselves obliged to preach a system which was contrary to the opinions of mankind, and with which neither Jew nor Greek had sympathy. The Prefessor then dwelt upon the Slavery never could have grown to its present gigantic power if the pulpit had spoken against it and acted against it. It could not have stood up in any State against it. It could not nave stood up in any State
sgainst an excommunication from the Church.
But now, in the silence of the pulpit,
it was impiously enthroned in the temple of national
justice. From it we had no refuge but the Word of
Ged. And not now a few words would answer, but
all the collected thunders of the Bible must be brought
to bear. It was said that political preaching gave of
force to the proprie and required possibility. This was had sympathy. The Professor then dwelt upon the responsibility imposed upon the minister of the Gospel, and concluded his discourse by urging his hearens to support the Society which had for its object the training of laborers who were willing to enter the fields which were already white to the harvest. all the collected it unders of the Buble must be brought to bear. It was said that political preaching gave offense to the people and repelled pewholders. This was nothing but a modern and plausible rendering of Simon Magus bargaining with Peter. It was taking it for granted that the object of preaching was not to preach God's word but to rent the pews. God had never meant to have His Word harnessed as a dray horse to drag the finances of a society up hill. The Church was the pillar to uphold the truth—not the truth currency to pay for the Church. If ministers were unsettled by the severity with which they preached the truth, it was a gangrene of Simon Maguses. The object of preaching was not to pay the expenses of the pillows and music for the Sabbath's nap. If the Church kept silence in regard to Slavery, they sustained it. If it were in Africa they could preach about it with impunity; and they were not to be silent because the nation had need of it. The efect of supplying the truth in any one thing extended to all others. The result of this silence was as terrible as that of the new Cap of Silence with which the Neapolitan tyrant stifled the grouns of his victims. It was the business of the church especially to care for the peor, and to raise them up. Where were they! Was there a nation under heaven that had one-tenth especially the care for the peor, and to raise them up. Where were they!

SERMON ON THE THEATER. BY THE REV. DR. CUTLER.

The Rev. Dr. Cutler delivered a discourse upon the influence of the Theater at St. Ann's Church, Washington street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, of

Washington street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, of which the fellowing is a brief outline:

He took for his text the 15th verse of the 3d chapter of Malachi: "And now we call the proud happy; yes, they that work wickedness are set up."

After introducing the subject, he said that among recent productions of the literary world was an address in favor of theatrical amusements. Had this address emanated from any irresponsible individual, no matter how high his rank as a writer—and it well might have come from one very high—it would extainly never have been noticed from this place at this time. We have always considered literature an open field, a most attractive and honorable one, and in this land a remunerative one, for whose luscious fruit we confess to have a taste; and therefore for one who had become a devotee to that dethis land a remunerative one, for whose lisecous fruit we confess to have a teste; and therefore for one who had become a devotee to that demand to put forth his thoughts to make the worse appear the better, and to revive and recuperate an antiquated and exhausted species of amusement, was not surprising. But it so happens that this sun of science is by profession a teacher of morality—nay, more, by name and by public recognition, a minister of religion and the acknowledged head of a congregation of professedly Christian people. Of the particular denomination to which the writer belonged, the speaker (Dr. Cutler) did not wish to say a word, but entered his protest against the author of that production as being considered in our sense of the term, and in that of any evangelical churches, as a minister of the Gospel, and here he thought the great evil lay. The Gospel is good news; and he did not think that any man who preached the Gospel would ever speak of the world and worldy amusements, and particularily of theatrical entertainments, with apprehation, or recommend them to the young. His duty is to call men everywhere to repentance—to point out where they will be safe, and, when safe, harny. No one who read the address alluded to point cut where they will be safe, and, when safe, happy. No one who read the address alluded to would dream that it ever came from a minister of the Gospel, and the idea should not be entertained. He stands alone and separate from the body of religiousts to which he is attached in this matter. The prostands alone and separate from the body of reagons but to which he is attached in this matter. The pro-duction is nothing more than might be expected from a man of the world, and should so be considered by members of the church and their children. His re-marks, he said, were intended more particularly for youth of both sexes; and he referred to the action of different religious bodies throughout the country which had condemned the practice of attending theaters, and held that no devout church member should patronize heid that he devout church member should parronize them by their presence. He also alluded to the char-acter of the plays presented. "The Beggar's Opera," which he had read, portrayed thieves and highwaymen from beginning to end, and was composed of a tissue of vicious, profligate and impure sentiments and acts. The "Serious Family he designated as a mockery of religion, but entertainments, among them Rousseau the initidel, who designated it as dangerous to the morals of the community. He did not speak against rational amusement, and felt confident that the American youth would always have enough of that; and in conclusion he thought that in a time like the present, when diversion, indulgence, extravagance and Sabbath-breaking were threatening to swalls wup all honesty in the community, it became all who wished well to the Commonwealth and to themselves to abide by religion, temperance and Sabbath-keeping. It certainly ought not to be hard which side to choose.

ANTI-SLAVERY SERVICES.

The commencement of a series of Anti-Slavery meetings was made yesterday afternoon in Shiloh

law was to be obeyed which was not right. Wrong law and wrong precedent would hang themselves, give them rope enough. There was an leexplicable law of confusion, which would, sooner or later, cause them to destroy each other and their supporters. The Sabbath was not made for man's mersenjoyment. Was it instituted to please or to sanctify? What was God's rule for preaching? It was to please God—not man. If people spoke as they ought, they would say to their ministers: "We have chosen you to warn us of the dangers which beset our country and ourselves. Speak out what the Word of God teaches with regard to it." The Sabbath was no dishenest debtor, with preferred creditors. It was our stronghold, our fortification, from which national sins were to be bombarded. It was our advantage, our fortification, and we are bound to make every em-Presbyterian Church, Prince street.

The Rev. Beriah Greene preached a sermon in the afternoon, taking for his text, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked for whatsoever a man soweth 'that shall be also reap, &c. Gal. vi. 7, 8. He be that shall he also reap, &c. Gal. vi. 7, 8. He began by observing that his text was a positive caution, an emphatic warning, implying imminent danger. He condemned that religion which had its full development in external appearances. He proceeded by an ingenious train of argumentation to illustrate the manner in which men in our own time endeavored to decreve themselves by mocking God. He disposed of

is subject in the following considerations:

1. They mocked God by setting aside the principles

I. They mocked God by setting aside the principles of His moral government as glittering generalities.

II. They mocked God by alleging that circumstances of necessity direct the conduct of man in his relations to God and his duty to his follow-men.

III. We may sometimes violate the precepts which God has inscribed on us out of a pions regard for the teachings of the Old Testament Scriptures.

IV. God is mocked by they who say, and try to the the stability counts we may rely upon the memen, he had seen the letter of the Mayor of the capital of our country, in which he demanded the suppression of this purely benevolent institution as "an unjust and "dangerous interference with the rights of the community." Did ever the skies witness greater brass? This never could have been written before the decision of the Supreme Court—it was a pendant to that. Dr. Tyng had pledged \$1,000 toward \$20,000 for the endowment of this school. The very raising of this amount and the effect which it would produce throughout the country, would be the strongest protection which the school could receive. think, that at all events we may rely upon the me-diation of Jesus Christ, the Son, to shield us from the

unation of Jesus Christ, the Son, to shield us from the wroth of God, the Father, while we continued with impunity to violate His most holy laws.

He wound up his discourse by an application, simple yet profound. More finished efforts of a theologipie yet profound. More ninshed efforts of a theologi-cal character against the sin of Slavery than that made by the Rev. Mr. Greene yesterday, we have seldom listened to. MEETING IN THE EVENING.

A meeting was held in the evening in the same place when addresses were made by the Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Frederick Douglass and Austin Steward. Several songs were sung, one of which was: THE TREMBLING FUGITIVE.

To night the bond man, Lord, Is bleeding in his chains; And loud the falling lash is heard. On Carolina's plains! To-night is heard the shrick Of pain and anguish wild: id one by one heart strings break, As Rachel mourns her child!

To night, with stealthy tread, While doors and looks are barr'd. The slave devours the crutch of bread, The slave devours the cri The dogs left in the yard

Frederick Donglass made an able speech, and showed by appeal to history that the opinion of Chief-Justice Taney had no basis in truth. He concluded by an appeal to the colored people to work in their win behalf and seezre that respect which was due between mar, and man among men.
A hymn, was sung, of which the following is the first

My comrades in this wilderness.
Who groan beneath your chains
A while forget your griefs and fear
And look beyond this vale of tears.
To you colestial plains.

and the interested audience dispersed.

Throughout the day the church was crowded.

The Rev. Mr. Gloster pronounced the benediction,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH. A TERRIBLE SOCIAL PICTURE. PROGRESS OF CRIME AND OUTRAGE

INSULTS TO U. S. OFFICERS.

Preliminaries of Revolution.

WHAT PRECEDED BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PLICAT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 2, 1857. Messrs. Gerrish and Morrell arrived here in the middle of last month, direct from the States; they had been a long time on the way and had endured many hardships and privations; they had been exposed to extreme cold, and narrowly escaped being overwhelmed and buried by the tremendous snowstorms that rage in the mountain passes; nevertheless with, indemitable perseverance they overcame all obstacles and arrived safely in this city. They brought us the extremely welcome news that a United States Marshal had been appointed from among the Gentile residents of the Territory, and it is some consolation for us and the converted Mormons who have endured the most atrocious and horrible outrages that devilish minds and hands could devise and execute, to think that although we have been so long neglected the Government is doing something to relieve us at last. Shut in, as we are, from the world at large by

the snows of Winter, and unprotected by even the

show of a judiciary, the heads of the Church have

been enabled to perpetrate against us every species of crime and cruelty. Gentiles have been robbed of valuable property; dissenting Mormons, who have become disgusted with the fiendish rites of the 'Saints," have been outraged and murdered; and even women, who have presumed to rebel against Arother hypon was sung, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction. the commands of the misnamed Church, have been mercilessly persecuted, and driven from bouse to house, until they were compelled to yield to the brutal demands of their tyrants or seek refuge from them in suicide. On Christmas night a young weman cut her throat, as the only way in which she could escape from the more terrible fate that plainly awaited her. Self-destruction by the less violent means of landanum is very common. There is a class of young girls who, too timid to resort to extreme measures, are driven to become the concubines of the loathsome vipers who pretend to be the "Saints" of God. Their hopes and happiness are forever blasted, and the consciousness their degradation is continually gnawing into their hearts. Of this the following is a melancholy instance. A man named Nash came to this Territory last Fall, bringing with him his daughter, a levely and beautiful girl of seventeen summers. He settled at Provo, a town sixty miles south of this city, and in consequence of her great beauty, his daughter was much desired by many of the vile polygamists. She succeeded, however, in escaping them all until the death of her father, her only protector, which happened in early Winter. The funcral rites were perfermed by Bishop Carter, who, after finishing his prayer over the newly-made grave, turned to the heart-broken maiden and roughly told her that she must now become his wife. The gentle girl, left friendless, and seeing no place wherein she could take refuge and escape a condition she so much dreaded, was obliged to yield, and is now docted to a life of serrow and dishonor. She is Carter's seventh victim. What an amount of blood and tears of ageny will call for judgment against a powerful Government, which has knowingly permitted such villainy and outrage to continue four years unchecked within its jurisdiction. One of the principal features of Mormonism is the

constant endeavor of the rulers to make the women mere creatures of passion, and slaves of their will. The barriers of modesty and virtue are overthrown by them in all their discourses, and all refinement and elegance are studiously obliterated. They glory, as Heber C. Kimbell says, "in calling things by "their right names." It was only a few Sundays ago that Kimball, in the presence of between two and three thousand people, delivered a discourse on its literary merits were so miserable that there was hardly any danger that it could be the cause of much harm. He quoted several writers against theatrical entertainments, among them Rousseau the infidel, who graded to utter, literally calling things by their right the intercourse of the sexes, in which he made use names. Frequently, to further their villainous designs, they accuse women by name, in the "ward meetings," of being prostitutes, thus making them lose all self-respect, and inducing them more easily, as they see there is no incentive to chastity, to yield to their importunities. A certain Bishop in this city took a fancy to his neighbor's wife, a beautiful woman. Finding that she was too pure to consent to his suggestions, he determined to effect his purposes by other means. He told her husband that his wife was unfaithful, and that he knew she had often been visited by other men while he (the husband) was absent; he added, that he would not have his ward defiled by the presence of such a woman, and unless he turned his wife away his house would be pulled down over his head. The husband, influenced either by the slanderous tale, or intimidated by the more powerful threat, discarded his wife, when the Bishop immediately proposed to her to come into his family, which she indignantly refused, and took refuge in the house of an acquaintance. The Bishop, however, was not to be foiled so easily. He compelled all the families who sheltered her to turn her away, until the poor woman in her anguish appealed to Brigham's sympathies, and begged him to protect her from her persecutor. But Brigham advised her to be "sealed" to the Bishop, and in utter despair she at length complied. The Bishop accomplished his purpose, but the connection was of short duration, and Brigham was soon called upon to "unseal

the two. Those who have left the Mermon church are the objects of frequent outrages, and whenever any o them are suspected of endeavoring to leave the Ter ritory, they are immediately stripped of everything they possess. Mr. Jarvis, who has a store on South Temple street, was excommunicated last Fall on ac count of apostasy, and has been endeavoring to sel his property in order to leave for the States in the Spring. On the night of the 13th ult., some men entered the store of Mr. Jarvis and asked for tobacco. Mr. J., in handing it to them, was seized by the hair, dragged into the street, and there most mercilessly beaten by some of the party, while others of the villains broke up the counters and shelves, built fires on the floor with the fragments, and threw the goods into them. They then repaired to the chambers, where they also built fires, burning the furnity,re and clothes of the family. Some females w'ao attempted to give the alarm were set upon with revolvers and knives, and frightened into siler ce. Having made a wreck of everything, the rv'fians left, earrying away all the portable property. The fires which were smoldering on the floors were finally extinguished by the females, though they were much burnt as well as personally injured by the demons.

Mrs. Sutherland, a "Gentile" lady of great re-